

KENYA – FOOD INSECURITY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1.1 million

People Experiencing Food Insecurity

2013 Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan Mid-Year Review – June 2013

44 million

Kenya's Total Population

U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) – July 2013 (Projected)

582,000

Refugees in Kenya

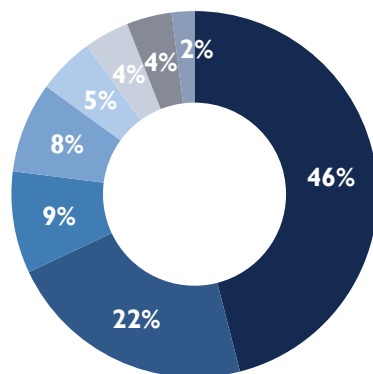
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – September 22, 2013

52,000

People Displaced by Inter-communal Conflict between January and June 2013

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – July 10, 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



- Nutrition (46%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (22%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (9%)
- Logistics and Relief Commodities (8%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (5%)
- Agriculture and Food Security (4%)
- Protection (4%)
- Other (2%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- U.S. Government (USG) provided \$170.4 million for relief activities in Kenya in FY 2013
- U.N. releases Mid-Year Review of Kenya Humanitarian Response Plan

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO KENYA TO DATE IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$10,071,179
USAID/FFP ²	\$106,709,300
State/PRM ³	\$53,630,487

\$170,410,966
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO KENYA

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On September 21, gunmen attacked Westgate Mall in Nairobi, killing at least 67 people and wounding 175 others. The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) mounted a robust response to the crisis by providing immediate medical services to victims, launching a countrywide blood drive, assisting with family reunification, offering psychosocial support, and coordinating relief efforts with other partners providing assistance.
- On August 9, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Robert F. Godec issued a disaster declaration in response to an August 7 fire at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) in Nairobi that destroyed most of the airport's international arrivals hall and related terminal facilities. JKIA is the region's largest airport, acting as a hub for both economic and human transport, and long-term flight disruption would likely have resulted in serious economic repercussions. Ten USAID/OFDA-procured modular warehouses facilitated JKIA's rapid return to normal operations.
- In FY 2013, the USG provided more than \$170 million in humanitarian assistance across Kenya, including food, nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and other assistance for Kenyan populations and support for the country's significant refugee caseload.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

SECURITY AND POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

- Kenya hosts more than 582,000 refugees, including at least 474,600 Somali refugees, more than any other country in the region. As of August 22, UNHCR reported approximately 388,400 registered Somali refugees at the Dadaab refugee complex near the Kenya–Somalia border, a decrease from more than 400,000 in mid-May. Population verification activities in the Dadaab camps largely contributed to the reduction. Kenya also hosts an estimated 53,000 Somali refugees in the Kakuma refugee camp in northwestern Kenya and more than 32,000 Somali refugees in Nairobi. More than 8,500 new South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Kenya since January 2013. The USG provided nearly \$102 million in food and non-food assistance in FY 2013 for refugees in Kenya, including \$39.2 million for UNHCR’s protection and multi-sectoral assistance efforts.
- On July 26, the Kenyan High Court invalidated a Government of Kenya (GoK) directive intended to relocate urban refugees to camps. The Court found that the directive, which was issued in December 2012, violated international and domestic refugee and human rights law. Prior to the ruling, urban refugees and asylum seekers reported police harassment, detention, and extortion. The GoK has indicated that it will file an appeal against the decision.
- Inter-communal conflict between the Garre and Degodia clans, which escalated in Mandera County in May and quickly spread to neighboring Wajir County, has resulted in at least 90 deaths since March 2012. Approximately 52,000 people remained displaced from the conflict as of July, according to the U.N. and KRCS. As of the end of August 2013, nearly 2,000 households—approximately 12,000 people—were residing in three internally displaced person (IDP) settlements in Wajir County. The GoK, KRCS, and other humanitarian organizations, including the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and OCHA, continue to provide food, health, and WASH assistance, as well as relief items, to conflict-affected populations, although access constraints due to insecurity have hampered the response, according to the U.N.
- USAID/OFDA supports Kenyan non-governmental organizations Rural Agency for Community Development & Assistance (RACIDA) and Wajir South Development Association (WASDA) to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability to drought among populations in conflict-affected and drought-prone Mandera and Wajir counties. RACIDA works to improve local water infrastructure, build community water management capacity, and promote healthy hygiene practices in Mandera County. WASDA expands local water and sanitation infrastructure and provides support to 120 women-owned small-scale businesses to enhance livelihoods in Wajir County.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Food security in Kenya remains stable, with Stressed—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 2—conditions across much of the country’s arid and semi-arid areas, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Food security also remains stable, though Stressed, in the southeastern and coastal marginal agricultural livelihood zones, despite the early cessation of the March-to-May long rains in these areas.
- In the northeastern pastoral livelihood zone, FEWS NET expects the October short rains to arrive late and bring average to below-average rainfall, leading food security to deteriorate somewhat but remain within the Stressed level. In southeastern and coastal marginal mixed farming livelihood zones, FEWS NET predicts that agricultural activities through December will remain below normal due to the projected late onset and average to below-average performance of the short rains, causing food security to deteriorate gradually. In most areas of the southeast and coast, food security will likely remain Stressed through December, but in parts of Kitui, Makueni, Taita, Taveta, and Kwale counties FEWS NET expects conditions to reach Crisis—IPC 3—levels as households exhaust their stocks and coping capacity.
- With FY 2013 USAID/OFDA support, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) is helping to improve the overall functioning of livestock and meat markets in Mandera County, providing a platform for destocking—or reducing the number of—animals that can be rapidly scaled up during a drought. Through monitoring livestock prices, disseminating pricing information to livestock producers, training butchers and meat traders on good hygiene and sanitation practices, rehabilitating market infrastructure, and building the capacity of public health workers and livestock officers to support meat markets, the program enhances a market system that contributes to community resilience and the ability of affected populations to adapt to shocks.

- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1 million to support agriculture and food security and economic recovery and market systems (ERMS) activities in Kenya. In addition, as of the end of September, more than \$3.4 million in FY 2012 USAID/OFDA funding continued to support ongoing programming in the agriculture and food security and ERMS sectors.
- To date in FY 2013, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$106 million in emergency food assistance to Kenya, including more than 45,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance for refugees and more than 41,000 MT for drought-affected populations.
- USAID/FFP is supporting U.N. World Food Program (WFP) drought recovery work in the arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya. In order to maximize assistance in the most vulnerable areas, WFP and its local partners are working through local communities to provide cash and in-kind support to beneficiaries engaged in improving and sustaining the conditions needed maintain their livelihoods, particularly in the area of water management. FFP also coordinated this assistance with other USAID/Kenya programs by joint planning and implementation efforts to assure broader geographic coverage and layering of activities and resources. FFP partner WFP steadily increased the number of food insecure beneficiaries receiving either food or cash in exchange for building, rehabilitating, or improving community level assets primarily in the water sector, while the USAID/Kenya programs provided complementary inputs, such as skilled labor, training, microfinance, and tools.

NUTRITION, HEALTH, AND WASH

- As of July, malnutrition levels across Kenya generally remained below the five-year average, according to FEWS NET. In Lamu County, an exception to the overall positive trend, malnutrition increased and remained above the five-year average as a rise in maize prices and below-average milk availability constrained household food access. FEWS NET expects malnutrition to increase in Kenya with the onset of the lean season in August, although not above five-year average levels, except in localized areas with especially poor rangeland conditions and conflict-affected areas.
- Areas that suffered recent shocks experienced somewhat less favorable nutrition conditions than the country as a whole. Lingering effects of flooding during the long rains in May caused malnutrition levels to rise slightly above the five-year average in Tana River County in June, according to FEWS NET. The floods contaminated drinking water and temporarily severed access to markets, resulting in increased food prices. In Mandera County, inter-communal conflict limited access to markets, contributing to a deterioration of the nutrition situation. Mandera Central district remains the only district in the country where the nutrition status is classified as critical by UNICEF. In addition to inter-communal conflict, other factors contributing to poor nutrition outcomes in Mandera County include high incidence of disease associated with seasonal rains, consumption of water from untreated sources, and lack of adequate access to health services due to insecurity, distance, and inconsistent presence of health personnel, as well as poor quality of services.
- As of August 22, authorities had confirmed 13 cases of wild poliovirus type-1 in the Dadaab area of eastern Kenya in 2013, according to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO). From August 17 to 21, health agencies conducted the fourth of seven planned rounds of immunizations in response to the outbreak. The fourth round targeted 4.9 million people in 24 counties for vaccination. Increasing immunity levels in Dadaab and surrounding areas remains the priority of the response, as nearly 50 percent of children in the former North Eastern Province remain under-immunized, compared to less than 5 percent nationally, according to the Polio Eradication Initiative.
- The Dadaab refugee complex continues to receive new cases from Somalia of those seeking treatment for Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis. By the end of July 2013, 85 patients had been treated or were receiving treatment, and an additional 15 recent arrivals were waiting to begin treatment. UNHCR is working with Kenya's Ministry of Health to increase the availability of drugs for treatment.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$4.6 million to address nutrition needs in Kenya and more than \$2.2 million for WASH interventions. For example, with more than \$661,000 in FY 2013 USAID/OFDA funding, Mercy USA is building resilience and improving the nutrition status of children by promoting exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding through the formation of support groups at local health facilities as well as

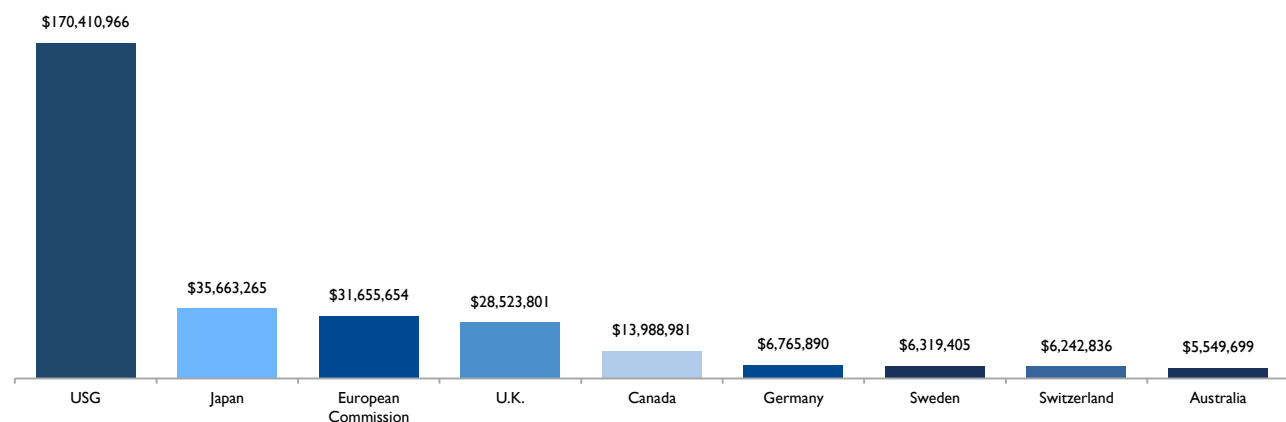
conducting hygiene promotion activities that improve nutrition outcomes. Welthungerhilfe (WHH), with nearly \$650,000 in FY 2013 support from USAID/OFDA, is improving access to safe water for more than 62,000 people in Kitui and Makueni counties by increasing community water storage capacity and conducting hygiene promotion initiatives.

- With USAID/OFDA funding, Kenyan non-governmental organization Neighbors Initiative Alliance (NIA) works to increase community resilience to more frequent droughts through WASH activities in Kajiado County. NIA improves access to water through rock catchment and rainwater harvesting interventions and promotes healthy hygiene practices, including through community-led total sanitation.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In addition to funding interventions in the agriculture and food security, ERMS, nutrition, and WASH sectors, USAID/OFDA helps improve overall humanitarian response capacity in Kenya by funding humanitarian coordination and information management efforts and providing logistics support and relief commodities. In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.6 million toward these efforts, including \$500,000 to KRCS to develop its humanitarian response capacity in difficult to reach counties in northern and northeastern Kenya and to common urban disasters, such as fires, floods, and communal fighting, in informal settlements of major towns.
- In July, the U.N. released the Mid-Year Review of the Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan for Kenya 2013, decreasing targeted beneficiaries from 2.7 million people in the original plan to 1.7 million people in the revised plan and reducing the funding request from \$743 million to \$663 million, indicating an improved situation. The revised plan estimates a food insecure population of 1.1 million people—down from 2.1 million in the original plan—and nearly 600,000 refugees.
- USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP participated in extensive contingency planning with the humanitarian community in Kenya in preparation for possible violence surrounding the Kenyan general election in March 2013. USAID/FFP provided contingency commodities through WFP and its local partners, primarily KRCS. Humanitarian partners communicated and coordinated planning for adequate assistance, including the prepositioning of food commodities in regional hubs. USAID/OFDA support for elections planning enhanced KRCS's national coordination capacity and improved the organization's ability to respond to disaster and mass casualty incidents.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2012.

CONTEXT

- Although cyclical drought has affected Kenya for years, droughts are becoming more frequent, limiting the ability of households to recover between drought cycles. Following unfavorable rainfall in late 2010 and early 2011, severe drought conditions resulted in sharply deteriorating food security conditions among pastoralists in northern Kenya and populations in rain-dependent marginal agricultural areas of the lower southeastern regions. Affected populations experienced loss of livelihoods, lack of food and agricultural resources, and limited access to safe drinking water.
- Vulnerable populations across Kenya continue to confront several other challenges—including seasonal flooding, localized inter-communal conflict, above-average food prices, disease outbreaks, and limited access to health and WASH services—that contribute to sustained humanitarian needs in Kenya.
- On October 26, 2012, then-Chargé d’Affaires Robert F. Godec re-declared a disaster for Kenya for FY 2013 in response to ongoing humanitarian needs resulting from continuing food insecurity in areas recovering from prolonged drought conditions.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	ERMS, Risk Management Policy and Practice	Baringo, Samburu, and Turkana Counties	\$335,000
Concern	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Nairobi	\$98,447
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection	Coast, Nyanza, Rift Valley, and Western Regions	\$99,796
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Nutrition, WASH	Samburu County	\$499,105
KRCS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection	Countrywide	\$500,000
KRCS	Relief Commodities for Airport Fire Response	Nairobi	\$167,000
Merlin	Nutrition	Turkana County	\$500,000
Mercy USA	Nutrition, WASH	Garissa County	\$661,342
NIA	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Kajiado County	\$351,109
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Central, Eastern, Northeastern, Nyanza, Rift Valley, and Western Regions, and Nairobi	\$500,000
RACIDA	Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Mandera County	\$311,838
SC/US	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Mandera County	\$700,000
U.N. Development Program/U.N. Department of Safety and Security	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Nairobi	\$250,000
UNICEF	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
UNICEF	Protection	Coast, Eastern, Northeastern, Rift Valley, and Western Regions	\$400,000
Wajir South Development Association (WASDA)	WASH	Wajir County	\$600,242
WHH	WASH	Kitui and Makueni Counties	\$597,300
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$10,071,179

USAID/FFP ³			
WFP	45,330 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Dadaab Refugee Complex and Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya	\$48,284,500
WFP	41,150 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Countrywide	\$45,024,800
WFP	Cash-for-Assets Programs	Countrywide	\$13,400,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$106,709,300

STATE/PRM			
CARE	Protection, Sanitation	Dadaab	\$1,300,000
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	Protection, Psycho-social, Health, Capacity Building	Dadaab and Nairobi	\$1,749,976
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Protection, Livelihoods	Dadaab and Nairobi	\$799,224
FilmAid International	Education, Information	Dadaab and Kakuma	\$1,250,000
Handicap International	Protection	Dadaab	\$450,000
Heshima Kenya	Protection, Education, Health	Nairobi	\$265,000
HIAS Refugee Trust	Protection, Psycho-Social	Nairobi	\$670,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Protection, Reproductive Health, Nutrition	Dadaab	\$750,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Protection, Health, Nutrition	Dadaab and Kakuma	\$2,200,000
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Protection, Psycho-Social	Kakuma	\$450,000
Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	Protection, Education	Kakuma	\$849,894
Refugee Education Trust	Education	Dadaab	\$910,000
Save the Children Federation (SC)	Protection, Psycho-Social	Dadaab	\$1,249,087
Terre des hommes (Tdh)	Protection	Dadaab	\$571,024
World University Service of Canada (WUSC)/Windle Trust Kenya	Education	Dadaab and Kakuma	\$398,282
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$39,200,000
WFP/U.N. Humanitarian Air Service	Humanitarian Air Service	Dadaab	\$568,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$53,630,487
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2013			\$170,410,966

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2013.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at

<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>